

CARSO PEAKS ABANDONED BY ITALIAN FORCE

Monte San Michele Summit,
Dominating Plateau, Proves
Untenable.

TRENCHES HELD ON SLOPE OF MOUNTAIN

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
ROME, July 28.—An official note published by the War Office this morning describes at length the operations on the Carso plateau. It says, among other things, that in the fierce engagements of the last few days the heavy artillery of the Italians gave the best results. The trenches taken were invariably found to be full of dead and the effective cooperation of artillery and infantry saved the failure of the Austrian offensive undertaken with fresh troops a few days ago.

A Hunarian officer who was taken prisoner told of the amazement of the Austrian high command at the Italian field gunnery. Its rapidity resembles the fire of mitrailleuses. The note says the friendship between the officers and the men is very touching and the presence of the King on the firing line is responsible for many acts of heroism. The official communication issued this morning says:

In the Alpone valley we now are in full possession of the heights on the right slope, having occupied Monte Varesch and the Pissone crest. From points dominating the opposite slope the enemy's artillery attempted to hinder our operations, but without success. After a long preparation by artillery of medium calibre the enemy attacked with several detachments of infantry during the night of the 26th. Although supported by numerous machine guns these troops were repulsed.

In the Monte Nero region the struggle continues unabated notwithstanding a fog which prevents the artillery from assisting in the operations. At Piava the second operation undertaken to enlarge the bridgehead is developing favorably.

On the Carso plateau the battle continued yesterday. Our troops advanced along the whole front with great dash and, by such the enemy's machine guns, they were maintaining their positions.

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SINKING OF LEELANAW DESCRIBED BY CAPTAIN

Delk Says German Submarine Commander Treated
American Vessel's Crew Courteously—First Officer
Asserts U Boat's Guns Covered Lifeboats as
They Left Ship.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, July 28.—The captain of the American steamship Leelanaw said at Aberdeen today that he and his crew could not have been treated more courteously than they were by the commander and crew of the German submarine which sank their ship.

They were taken on the deck of the submarine and travelled for sixty miles. During this trip they became acquainted with the crew of the submarine. One of the Leelanaw's crew who was of German nationality chose to remain on board the submarine when the time came to disembark. He otherwise faced internment in England, a fate which has been met by some of the Leelanaw's mess boys, also a German.

Capt. Delk, whose home is in Philadelphia, refused to give a detailed account of the incident, on the ground that there were no details to give. "There is no story to it," he said. "I stopped when a shot was fired behind me and then we were taken to the ship was shelled, bombed and torpedoed, but it took an hour and a half to sink her."

"The Germans took us aboard the submarine, carried us about sixty miles, and then gave us directions for getting to Kirkwall, which we reached safely in about two hours," he said.

It was said by members of the crew that the submarine commander made profuse apologies for the necessity of attacking the ship, and that he explained that no other course was open to him, as the cargo consisted of contraband. It was suggested that he might throw the cargo overboard, but he said that he was not in the habit of doing his work that way. Several of the submarine's crew had been away from America and spoke English.

The first officer, J. Lonsdale of New York, said the Germans were very anxious to know the contents of the last American note, but he did not know them himself. The submarine had German newspapers aboard which were only two days old, indicating that they were not far from their base for more than that time.

Charles Wunenberg of San Francisco, the Leelanaw's second engineer, said the deck gun was trained to strike the submarine. The life boats as they drew away. A time bomb had been placed on the Leelanaw by the boarding party. The submarine threw five shells into her and then landed at Kirkwall after

Austrian troops, although the Germans pay floating visits there for the purpose of issuing bulletins.

ROME ON GUARD.

Attack by German Airships on Capital Is Expected.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, July 28.—A Geneva despatch says that it is believed the Germans have sent two Zeppelins to Pola and that it is proposed to bombard the Italian Adriatic coast. The Italians have learned of the plan and have mounted guns in the suburbs of the capital and at Monte Mario. The Government has ordered the House of Representatives to all art treasures removed from the Vatican to a place of safety.

SERBIA NEXT ON TEUTON LIST.

Plan to Crush Nation, Pave Way to Turkey and Awe Balkans.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, July 28.—An Athens despatch says that reports are current that the next great Austro-German attempt will be directed against Serbia in order that that country may be subjugated, thus making possible the transportation of armies to Turkey.

Another object of the campaign will be to crush the Serbs, who are regarded by a keener idea of Teutonic power.

FORTIFYING TROJAN PLAINS.

Turks Make Preparations for Allied Attacks in Asia Minor.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, July 28.—An Athens despatch says that the Turkish Government has ordered the fortification of the Trojan plains, where they are throwing up trenches from which they are said to be attacking the line. The Allies are said to be forcing thousands of Greeks to do the work.

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PRAYER DAY FOR GERMANY.

Protestant Church Board Fixes Next Sunday's Prayer.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, July 28.—Next Sunday has been set aside by the Protestant Church Board of Germany as one of prayer for the national cause. Money will be collected for the aid of widows and orphans.

Bishop Korum of Treves has received an autograph letter from Pope Benedict thanking him for the letter he had written for the Pope's day of prayer. The Pope says that he deeply regrets the prolonged war, which has made personal relationships so difficult. He sends his blessing to the Bishop and the nation.

BODY SURELY L. BATES JR.'S.

Louisiana Victim's Parents Get Confirmation of Report.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindon W. Bates of 784 Fifth avenue, who are spending the summer at their home in Lake Lanau, N. Y., received a cable message yesterday from Newton B. Knox, an American engineer and a friend of Mr. Bates, which confirms the report that the body of the Louisiana victim found last Friday on the beach of Eddy Island, in Galway Bay, Ireland, was that of Lindon Bates, Jr.

Mr. Knox, who knew Lindon Bates, Jr., intimated, called that a complete identification of the body and clothing was made.

HAGUE AGAIN TALKS PEACE.

Council Wants Netherlands to Sound Belligerents.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
AMSTERDAM, July 28.—The anti-war council at The Hague has appealed to all European Powers in protest against the prolongation of the war. It is the intention of the council to sound the Government of the Netherlands on August 1 with a view to inducing it to sound the belligerents on the possibility of peace.

FRENCH WIN BACK SOUCEZ TRENCHES

In Spirited Engagement Drive
Germans From Ground in
Night Attack.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, July 28.—The Germans delivered a spirited attack last night in the Souchez region and succeeded in temporarily occupying a portion of the French trenches. They were quickly thrown back, however, being driven from all the trenches, but managing to retain a foothold in twenty yards of a saphead.

In the Vosges the French occupied two blockhouses east of Lingé Kopf, overlooking the valley of the Fecht.

The night communiqué was as follows:

During the day there was no incident worthy of notice on the front from the sea to the Vosges.

In Alsace we occupied two blockhouses east of Lingé Kopf and Schatzmann.

The day statement said:

In Artois, to the north of Souchez, the Germans after a strong bombardment, delivered last night several different attacks against three of our positions. After a very spirited combat they were driven back to their trenches which they had succeeded in occupying with the exception of one point, where they retained twenty yards of a saphead in advance of our trenches.

The town of Souchez was bombarded yesterday evening.

In the Argonne, in the vicinity of Fontaine-aux-Charmes, the enemy made an attempt to make an attack, but they were driven back to their trenches by our infantry fire.

On the rest of the front the night passed quietly.

JUSTIFY ATTACK.

German Newspapers Make No Excuse for Leelanaw Sinking.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—The German newspapers do not express regret at the sinking of the American steamship Leelanaw. They say she was carrying contraband and for that reason should have expected destruction.

The Lokofortzter says that in the circumstances the sinking of the ship was entirely justified.

NEUTRAL PORT IS NOT SACRED, BRITISH PLEA

Will Defend Blockade to Stop
Aid to Enemy in New
Note.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Great Britain will offer new arguments in defense of the right to blockade a neutral port through which an enemy gets supplies, in its supplementary note now in preparation.

It is believed the note discussed in the original note will be taken up. The first of these is the American caveat of July 17, insisting that the United States Government would not permit the use of its ports as a base for the enemy.

The second point had to do with the enforced unloading on the London docks of goods from the American steamer Neches June 24.

The ship was on the way from Rotterdam to New York with a cargo of non-contraband. The British Government asserted the right to stop any goods from being exported the sale of which might aid the enemy financially.

It is necessary to supplement the original note by an argument extending the blockade to a line of trenches in the enemy country through a neutral port.

According to the British view, American trade, instead of being, has grown enormously since the beginning of the war.

That America received a fair supply of goods from Germany notwithstanding the war is shown, the British Government holds, by the fact that in eight months the imports from that country have reached a total of \$1,000,000,000. The import of dyestuffs from Germany also was greater than the previous year.

FRENCH FREE AMERICAN.

Devries Was Arrested at Calais on Suspicion of Spying.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, July 28.—An American named Devries, who was arrested July 19 at Calais on suspicion of espionage, has been released. No details have been given, and it is presumed that the case was dropped for lack of evidence.

It was said that a nurse in the Berck Plage Children's Hospital had said that Mr. Devries brought German-made toys to a sick child in the hospital. He had been in the hospital for some time and it was made out against him at the time, so far as known.

GERMANY MAY IGNORE NOTE.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, via The Times, July 28.—Study of the German attitude toward the last American note leads many to believe that the note may not be answered at all.

If the German is sent it will not be to argue any questions of principle, but to suggest a possible means for arranging indemnities. Any steps that the Government may take depend to a large extent on the German conception of the tenor of the American note to England.

Embassy at Berlin Guarded.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—A Berlin despatch says that the American Embassy has been under special guard since the arrival of the last American note. The authorities fearing a hostile demonstration for the same reason, none of the American colony are being asked not to wear the American flag.

Nashville, July 28.—On a visit of superintendence to the city was set aside.

Closed until September 13th.

Photographer of Men.

576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47th ST.

BRITAIN TO GET SHELLS FROM 10 NEW ARSENALS

Continued from First Page.

lamentably and deplorably behind in their contract time owing to the shortage of machinery and labor.

Four-fifths of the machinery and armament works are not working full time and only one-fifth of the machinery employed by the Government are used in night shifts. The department had given 10,000 extra men and women to the armament works, but would nearly all skilled. They are still pouring in. The yawning chasm between promises and performances had not been altogether increased.

Says Labor Is Dilatory.

The munition volunteers now number 100,000, the great bulk of them skilled men, he announced. Many of these could not be moved from their present employment because they are already manufacturing things needed in government work, but thousands have been placed at the work and thousands are being organized for another project on a considerable scale, which is about to be launched.

His department had arranged with the War Office a basis upon which some skilled enlisted men can be returned. Unfortunately this excludes those already at the front or on the point of going to the front. Therefore, England is only getting the services of perhaps one-third or one-fourth of the skilled workers who have joined the colors.

Recalling the recent arrangement for a complete relaxation of trades union rules, he said: "I regret I cannot make a very satisfactory report. I appeal to the labor leaders to bring pressure on their men to work up to the arrangement in a more liberal spirit. I am told that the men are doing so, but only twenty-five per cent. at least more than they should be doing. They are still shaking themselves free from the controlled action of the old days." He said that the Government, he said, had not diminished its confidence in the final outcome of the operations at the Dardanelles, and added that there was every reason to believe that French and British arms will finally be victorious.

The Premier paid tribute to the spirit and patriotism of the British people, who, he said, had never been brought closer together than at present. The same spirit, he remarked, has entered into the British army, while the fleet is stronger today than it ever was.

As for the submarine menace, he assured his auditors that there was not the slightest danger of its becoming a serious factor in the war. The same spirit, he remarked, has entered into the British army, while the fleet is stronger today than it ever was.

"I cannot get them to realize how vital it is to the country and to the protection of their comrades and their relatives in the trenches, to give the actual figures. I cannot impress upon them the importance of doing their utmost to increase the production of munitions."

"It is specified particularly in the unwritten rule whereby the production is limited by the amount the average man can make. The rule is that a man should not be asked to do more than he can do. The Minister here said the case of a strike among cooperatives because plumbers were brought to assist them through a shortage of hands. The men are still out."

Ten New Arsenals.

The unpleasant impression created at the beginning of the speech had an altitude when Mr. Lloyd George outlined the steps taken by the new department of munitions. The most notable announcement was that the Government was to build ten new arsenals.

Mr. Lloyd George said the prospect of receiving plentiful supplies of shells within the next few weeks had inspired the Government to take such operative factories in different parts of the country are under national management. The Government is providing the necessary capital and the necessary machinery is obtained by direct order or other machinery by requisition. Two or three factories are devoting their time to the production of shells and parts of shells.

They had discovered an alarming deficiency in machinery making tools and a census taken of the tools available for the production of shells. The result was that they were inadequate, especially for the manufacture of the heavier shells. Mr. Lloyd George had therefore placed all machine toolmakers under direct Government control. The result would be not merely an increase in the output of shells, but also in the power to turn out the tools for the production of shells.

In giving the details for the establishment of ten new arsenals, Mr. Lloyd George said that the scheme had originated in his recent conference with the French Minister of Munitions at Bordeaux. Mr. Lloyd George said that the British and French artillery men and compared notes. This new program was the result of the conference. He would start to equip the arsenals and the new munition volunteer army, and skilled men brought home from the front and the munition workers.

He also intended to employ women much more freely than heretofore. The new establishments, he thought, would be ready to start work in a few weeks. He would start to equip the arsenals and the new munition volunteer army, and skilled men brought home from the front and the munition workers.

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Exhibit "A" in Equitable versus Elsewhere

In the case of *Equitable v. Elsewhere* to determine whether members of the New York Bar shall locate in the new *Equitable Building* or continue to practice in less efficient quarters, *Elsewhere*, the following evidence constitutes Exhibit "A."

The Equitable Building has been selected as the future home of the great Law Library of the New York Law Institute, thus focalizing this great storehouse of reference in the centre of Downtown New York, and giving to lawyers in the Equitable Building in particular, a professional advantage which they positively can not duplicate Elsewhere in this city.

Obviously, the use of the Library is restricted to members and licensees.

Building now open for tenants

Equitable Building Corporation

120 Broadway

conscious rectitude. The future will test both them and the Premier, and warn him that if he and his partisans do not show more energy and foresight than they have hitherto displayed in the war his place in history will at least be as 'melancholy and notorious' as that to which he assigns us today."

There could hardly be a greater calamity than to say that the people here and overseas have not risen to the height of this great occasion, but there could be one greater calamity still, namely, to suggest that our gallant allies do not realize and appreciate the contribution we are making toward the ultimate triumph of a common cause. Do not let us give any encouragement to the faint hearted, and still less to the back biters who are doing what they can to dishearten the Allies and to encourage our enemies."

Throughout his speech the Premier was repeatedly cheered.

After the address of the Minister of Munitions and the criticisms, Colonel the Hon. F. O. Gordon, who is in charge of the front line to plead for compulsory service, reiterated his plea and contended that it was imperative if victory is to be achieved soon.

"DAILY MAIL" HITS BACK.
Says Asquith's Record Too May Be "Melancholy and Notorious."

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, July 29 (Thursday).—The Daily Mail publishes this morning a bitter, biting editorial on Premier Asquith, which phrases "melancholy and notorious," used in his speech in the House of Commons yesterday, evidently stung. After denouncing the Premier's argument that the war was a "vacation," it says:

"The public, the press and Parliament gave him and his Cabinet a free hand for the first nine months of the war. There were no criticisms and no questions, and as a result we discovered on the tenth month that there were no shells. More than this, there were no shells and no machine guns. If the period of blind confidence which the Asquith Cabinet abused so gravely had been allowed to last a few months longer there would have been no British Empire. This is our 'melancholy' answer to Asquith."

"Complicated newspapers which hide the truth may accept Mr. Asquith's compliments with the customary smirk of a favorable."

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, July 28.—The report of Ambassador Gerard enclosing the data of the visit of J. H. Jackson, in the presence of Stendal, Zerbst, Wettengel and Augustabund has been published. As has been previously forecast, it describes the condition of British prisoners as favorable.

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LONDON, July 28.—The Russian fleet continuously patrols the Rumanian coast to prevent contraband from reaching Constantinople.

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